

REED'S POWER AS SPEAKER.

COMMENT ON HIS REFUSAL TO SIGN A RESOLUTION.

A DIVISION OF OPINION AS TO WHETHER HE ACTED WITHIN HIS AUTHORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 6.—The discovery of the joint resolution passed by the two houses of the last Congress in the closing hours of the first session, and which was never sent to the President for his approval because of the refusal of Speaker Reed to sign it on the part of the House, has attracted public attention and been the subject of more or less comment. There is a division of sentiment as to the course pursued by Mr. Reed. Some of his friends contend that it is questionable whether he had the authority to sign a bill which was carried over from one session to another. It is also said that the signing of the resolution by the Vice-President first was irregular, and nullified the action of the two houses.

This second contention is said by those skilled in the parliamentary practices of the two houses to be exaggerated beyond the importance of the rule on which it is based. The rule stipulating that the speaker of the House shall sign bills and resolutions passed by the House, and that the speaker of the Senate shall sign bills and resolutions passed by the Senate, is still in force. When he came into office, found that this practice was in vogue, but was not satisfied that it was correct until he had the subject looked up, and learned whence came the authority which gave the Speaker the privilege. The clerk of the Senate said that it is impossible without much research to secure a precedent, yet it is known that years ago on one or two occasions, in order to save time, the Vice-President signed some measures first, and that the Speaker followed suit without protest.

So far as the first reason advanced for Mr. Reed's course is concerned, the Speaker in his last Congress established a precedent which his friends have overlooked. In the second session of the Senate passed House Bill No. 10,000, an act to provide for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory. The bill was passed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1, 1888, the afternoon the session adjourned. The bill was taken over to the House, and arrived there too late to be laid before the Speaker. The clerk reached the chamber just as the House adjourned. The bill was replaced in the files of the Senate and again sent over when the House adjourned. The bill was not laid before the House until it had been re-enrolled as a bill of the second session, contending that it was not in reality passed by the House until he had signed it. No further action was taken by either the House or the Senate. The records show that it was signed on the last day of the second session. Mr. Reed affixed his signature on December 13, and the bill became a law by the President's approval on December 13, 1888. Thus Mr. Reed has himself refuted the assertion that bills coming over from one session to another cannot be signed by the President without further action of the House or Senate.

The strict letter of the rule has sometimes not been followed when the President has signed a small measure of elasticity. Just as the second session of the 11th Congress was adjourning for the holiday recess, several bills were sent to the President for his approval. He signed a number of them in the recess, and informed Congress when they reassembled that he had approved them. One bill, which was alleged to be of doubtful character, was vetoed through what is known as the "pocket veto." The President said he could not return it to the House within the constitutional limit of ten days. No good reason appears to have been given why a measure properly passed by both houses should not be signed by the President.

PLATT BACK FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATOR DENIES A REPORT THAT HE HAS DECLARED FOR SHERMAN FOR SPEAKER.

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday morning and contradicted a published report that he had declared himself in favor of the election of Speaker Sherman and several of the House of Representatives to succeed Speaker Reed. He said he had not committed himself on the subject and had not talked on the subject with President McKinley in Washington. He had the best wishes for both Congressman Sherman and Congressman Payne, he said, but he had not sought to interfere in any manner with the contest for the Speakership. Congressman Sherman E. Payne talked with Senator Platt yesterday before he went to his home in Auburn.

Ex-Congressman L. E. Quigg said last evening that so far as he knew the majority of the Republican Congressmen in New York State favored Mr. Sherman for Speaker, and several of them said openly that they were for him, while only Congressman Wadsworth had declared himself to be for Mr. Payne. Mr. Quigg expressed the belief that the Republican organization of the State would favor Mr. Sherman's election to the Speakership.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN FOR HOPKINS. WILL PROSECUTE ACTIVE EFFORTS IN HIS BEHALF—ADMINISTRATION EXPECTED TO KEEP HANDS OFF.

Chicago, May 6 (Special).—If Congressman A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, is not the Speaker of the next House it will not be the fault of his colleagues from this State. Eleven out of the fourteen Republican Congressmen from Illinois met here to-day and formed themselves into a Hopkins campaign committee. Telegrams were received from the absentees, Congressmen Hitt, Boutelle and Foss, pledging themselves to abide by the action of the caucus.

Congressman Joseph H. Cannon, who was originally a candidate for Speaker himself, was chosen chairman of the committee and manager of the Hopkins campaign. Those present at to-day's conference will at once start an active canvass in Hopkins' behalf, and Mr. Cannon will remain in charge of the fight until a Speaker is elected.

Congressman Cannon laughed at the report that President McKinley had expressed a desire to see Congressman Sherman of New York, elected by the House. "We have positive assurances," he said, "that the Administration will take no hand whatever in the Speakership contest."

PLOT TO POISON MEN IN NEW-MEXICO.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARY, IMPLICATED IN IT, ARRESTED.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 6 (Special).—A sensation was sprung here this afternoon by the arrest of O. L. Merrill, assistant superintendent of the New-Mexico Penitentiary, on a charge of conspiracy. Merrill at first resisted arrest, but finally surrendered. His wife is the matron at the penitentiary. The charge against Merrill was brought by W. H. Garner, who was released from the penitentiary a few weeks ago, after making a confession of a harrowing nature which designated a number of leading citizens of the locality as having formed an organization to kill Superintendent Berger and the penitentiary, and others prominent in Colorado and New-Mexico.

A number of bottles of poison with which the deed was to be done were found at the penitentiary. Garner was immediately rearrested and is being held in the county jail, and it was upon information that he gave that Merrill was arrested this afternoon.

GEORGE EARLE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Washington, May 6.—George Earle, who was First Assistant Postmaster-General in President Grant's first administration, is seriously ill at his home here. His advanced age makes recovery doubtful. Mr. Earle is from Maryland, and was prominent in State politics in the years immediately following the war.

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THE PRESIDENT IN GOOD HEALTH.

HIS TRIP TO HOT SPRINGS PLANNED FOR REST AND RECREATION.

Washington, May 6.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the President's trip to Hot Springs, Va., and according to the present plans he will leave Washington on Monday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, his physician, Dr. Rixey; Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and probably a stenographer. The President's trip is taken solely for rest and recreation. His general health is even better than it was at the time of his Philadelphia trip, and his desire is to take a rest before the heated term sets in. He received callers to-day, as usual, all of whom said he was looking well and was bright and cheerful.

The President's physician has advised the trip to Hot Springs because he thinks the best way to avoid a reaction from the heavy duties of last year is by taking all the rest the President can get whenever business will permit his absence from Washington.

CHICAGO TO VOICE PATRIOTISM.

MASS-MEETINGS TO-DAY TO EXPRESS APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Chicago, May 6.—Four large meetings will be held in this city to-morrow, to express approval of the policy of the Government in dealing with the situation in the Philippine Islands. It was the original intention that there should be only one meeting. In the Auditorium, but the demand for tickets was so large that it has been found necessary to make arrangements for three or four meetings, and the indications are that there will be a large attendance at all.

The list of speakers for the four meetings includes Congressman John P. Dolliver, of Iowa; General John C. Black, Lambert Tree, ex-Minister to Belgium; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Judge John Barton Payne, Judge Marcus Kavanagh, who was colonel of the 7th Illinois Regiment in the Spanish-American War; ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Judge O. H. Horton, Judge John Gibbons, Judge Tuttle, Bishop Fallows, William Dudley Foulke and others. Judge Horton, who is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has received a great number of letters of encouragement from all parts of the country, from Republicans and Democrats alike. The Rev. W. A. Waterman, president of the International Sunday Observance League, sent a letter to Chairman Horton, enclosing the following patriotic message, closing with this line: "I fought for my country many times; can do so more, if need be."

ATKINSON MAKES A PROTEST.

AN OPEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL GRIGGS.

Boston, May 6.—Edward Atkinson has addressed an open letter to Attorney-General Griggs on the recent action prohibiting the transmission of certain of his pamphlets through the mails. He denies that the matter was of a seditious nature, and repeats what he has previously said in interviews, that the pamphlets have appeared as public documents in connection with the proceedings of the United States Senate. Mr. Atkinson also denies that he has any communication of any nature to any private soldier or regimental officer of the United States in the Philippines. He then states that as it had been authentically reported to him that the parents of Nebraska volunteers had not been allowed to communicate with their sons on duty in the islands, prompted by indignation he tried to make a test.

After writing to the Secretary of War that he desired to send pamphlets, copies of which were inclosed, to the officers and privates in the Philippines, and inquiring if they could go by mail, and receiving no reply, on April 24 and 25 Mr. Atkinson mailed copies of the pamphlets to Admiral Dewey, General Schurman, Professor Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller, and the President's Secretary, Mr. C. D. Atkinson. The gross misrepresentation of his motives and his actions in a certain portion of the press of the country, the action of the United States in the Philippines, which is the first and only answer of any kind which I have received to the letter previously referred to.

THE CHICAGO SAILS FOR TANGIER.

HER PRESENCE EXPECTED TO HASTEN SETTLEMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLAIMS.

Washington, May 6.—The Chicago sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Tangier. The commander is under orders to consult at that place with the United States Consul-General, but it is not expected that the stay of the ship there will exceed forty-eight hours. It is a mistake to assume that she is to engage in any effort to collect claims in behalf of American citizens, though the moral effect of her appearance at Tangier may be beneficial in hastening a settlement.

Gibraltar, May 6.—Before the United States cruiser Chicago sailed to-day for Tangier Admiral Rawson, of the Royal Navy, and Governor Biddulph returned Rear-Admiral Howison's visit aboard the ship.

THE SWEATSHOPS OF NEW-YORK.

SECRETARY OF THE GARMENT WORKERS' TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Washington, May 6.—Henry White, secretary of the National Garment Workers' Association, testified before the Industrial Commission to-day concerning the methods employed in the sweatshops in New-York, where he lives. He asserted that the best class of clothing was made in these workshops. "A suit of clothes that a warehouse store will send to one of the shops from a handsome store in Fifth-ave.," he said, "and a man, wife and child will work on it for a week, from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and get \$2 for it. The best of the light until a Speaker is elected."

Mr. White described the system of sub-contracting for clothing carried on in New-York as "an infernal co-operative system," by which the sub-contractor divides his miseries with his workers. "The contractors," he continued, "are really not contractors in the sense that that word is usually understood. They have no small amount of money, but they have no money at all. They are usually bought on the installment plan. The sub-contractors are ground down by the prices they receive, and in turn they have to get the work done cheaply. They are as much to be pitied as the workmen under them."

ASIATIC LABOR IN HAWAII.

A PROBLEM WHICH THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE ISLANDS IS ENDEAVORING TO SOLVE.

Washington, May 6.—Joshua K. Brown, United States Commissioner-General, has made a report to the Inspector in Hawaii of Immigration relating to the introduction of Asiatic labor into the islands. He says that the Executive Council has now earnestly considering the question, both with reference to the present needs of the islands in their rapidly increasing agricultural developments and as to the effect any attempt to meet the resulting demand for labor may have on their future relations to the home Government. This has resulted in a notice to the Planters' Association that some policy must be adopted looking to the restriction of the present influx of Asiatic laborers.

The public, Mr. Brown asserts, is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the large number of Japanese laborers brought to the islands since the United States has already a continuance of the policy will result in a colonial rather than a territorial form of government for the islands, while on the other hand it is admitted that the material prosperity of the country will be seriously hindered if foreign labor cannot be obtained for the large plantations. The whole number of Japanese laborers admitted to the islands since annexation, Mr. Brown says, is 12,000. Of this number 1,197 were free, the only requirement being that each individual shall be the possessor of \$50 in gold or its equivalent. The remaining 10,803 were contract laborers. These contracts are simply that the laborer shall work for the contractor three years on his own property, and at the end of that time he is at liberty to remain in the country or leave it at his own pleasure.

Resolved, That the Maryland Clerical Union acknowledges with grateful thanks the noble deed of Dr. Clendenin, D. D., and the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, D. D., and the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., and their outspoken protest against the ordination to the priesthood of a person manifesting such a lack of faith, assuring them of their entire accord with them in this stand, which they have publicly taken for Christ and the Catholic religion.

The Secretary of the Clerical Union of Philadelphia yesterday sent the following dispatch to Dr. Clendenin:

HAS NOT YET DECIDED.

THE BISHOP HAS MADE NO PLANS FOR DR. BRIGGS'S ORDINATION.

GROWING BELIEF THAT THE CEREMONY WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL FALL—DR. CLENDENIN INDORSED BY SEVERAL CLERICAL UNIONS.

It can be definitely stated that Bishop Potter has not yet determined what course he will pursue with regard to the ordination of Dr. Briggs. One who is close to Bishop Potter informed a Tribune reporter yesterday that no place or date had been fixed upon for the ordination of Dr. Briggs, and, moreover, that the Bishop had not decided whether he would take heed or not of the protests against Dr. Briggs's advancement to the priesthood.

This statement was practically confirmed by Dr. G. F. Nelson, Bishop Potter's chaplain, who said that, so far as he knew, nothing definite as to the time or place of the ceremony had been decided upon. Dr. Nelson would not in any way amplify this statement, but it goes to support the generally expressed belief that Bishop Potter has abandoned his intention of admitting Dr. Briggs to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church next Sunday. It is believed, in fact, that no further move looking to the ordination of Dr. Briggs will be made until the latter's return from Europe in the fall.

MIGHT PREVENT OTHER ACCESSIONS.

Quite a prevalent rumor to this effect gained currency yesterday. It was said by one who knows the Bishop well that Dr. Potter considers the issue which has been raised as an exceedingly grave one, the point being made that Dr. Briggs's opinions strike at the foundation of all evangelical Christianity, and that his reception into the priesthood would seriously hinder the work to which Bishop Potter is strongly attached—of endeavoring to draw into the Episcopal Church earnest and spiritually minded men of all evangelical denominations, many of whom, it is known, are looking favorably upon the claims of the Episcopal Church.

The Bishop is thought to be unwilling to take any action which, while putting in the ranks of the priesthood an able and cultured man, might at the same time hinder the accession of other ministers to the priesthood.

Realizing the gravity of the point raised, the Bishop is thought to be unwilling to act with any degree of haste, and, being a strong and determined man, it is considered by The Tribune's informant that the Bishop will resist the tremendous pressure which is being brought to bear upon him by leading rectors and wealthy laymen to ordain Dr. Briggs, and that he will hold the matter under advisement until Dr. Briggs returns from Europe.

MAY BE ABANDONED ALTOGETHER.

Even then, it is said, Dr. Briggs's advancement to the priesthood will depend somewhat upon the opinion of Dr. Clendenin. Should the general trend of clerical opinion. Should the opposition to Dr. Briggs be as pronounced then as now, the probability is said to be that, upon the advice of his friends, he will not put himself forward for ordination. It is known that Bishop Potter is averse to any controversy, such as would be created by the ordaining of Dr. Briggs, being aroused in his diocese. Bishop Potter, it is understood, will take no action until he is assured of his position. He will do nothing that will afford an opportunity to the opponents of Dr. Briggs to make a loud public protest against the ordination and compel an ecclesiastical trial for heresy. It is just this development, it is said, which the Bishop is anxious to avoid. For that reason the opinion is held in Church circles that Dr. Briggs, when he sails for Europe on May 18, will occupy no higher position in the Church than that of a deacon, which he now holds, and if the same antagonism is displayed toward him upon his return at the end of the summer the likelihood is said to be that his candidature for the priesthood will be allowed to slide gracefully into oblivion, and that he will seek ordination in some other diocese.

POSSIBILITY OF A PRIVATE ORDINATION.

It was said last night by a friend of Dr. Briggs that as no public notice was given of his admission as a deacon there is no tangible reason why publicity should be given to the time and the place of his ordination to the priesthood. One of the prominent rectors of this city also said last night that no obligation rested upon Bishop Potter to make public any intimation beforehand of the day and church wherein the ceremony would take place. It is possible, it was created, it is not thought likely that Bishop Potter will avail himself of any technical opportunity of privately ordaining Dr. Briggs, and smuggling him, as it were, into the Church.

AN UNCOMPROMISING DECLARATION.

The disputes as to whether Dr. Briggs's writings contradict the doctrine of the Episcopal Church continue. Just as portions of the Scripture may be quoted to support either side of a theological argument, so extracts are being taken from Dr. Briggs's book to support the contentions of his friends and of those who condemn him. It was learned yesterday that the committee that was formed to analyze and make a report upon the latest work of Dr. Briggs had not as yet reached a decision. In the opinion, however, of Churchmen who calmly review the whole situation there is no question that Dr. Briggs's views will be adversely judged. It is maintained that it will be difficult to reconcile his writings with the vow which he will be called upon to make, should he be ordained. Article IV of the constitution of the Church is uncompromising in the declaration of belief which the candidate for the ministry must subscribe to. This article reads:

No person shall be admitted to holy orders until he shall have been examined by the Bishop and by two presbyters, and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the canons in that case provided may direct. Nor shall any person be ordained until he shall have subscribed to the following declaration: "I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and precepts of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."

It is pointed out that the sixth Article of Religion which the Prayer Book specifically names the books which make up "the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," and it is contended that Dr. Briggs cannot declare them "to be the Word of God," when in his book he disputes the veracity and authenticity of whole passages of those very books.

DR. CLENDENIN'S ACTION INDORSED.

Resolved, That the Maryland Clerical Union, published exclusively in The Tribune, started the controversy over Dr. Briggs's ordination, has received many letters from priests and laymen of this and other dioceses indorsing his action. Resolutions have also been adopted by clerical bodies in support of his attitude.

The Massachusetts Clerical Union adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That the Massachusetts Clerical Union desires to express to the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, D. D., its high appreciation of his action regarding the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, and that it is authorized to send a letter of commendation to the Rev. E. S. H. Massé, secretary of the Massachusetts Clerical Union, in forwarding the Rev. Dr. Briggs's book to him, and that it is authorized to express its sympathy in your attempt to resist this last assault upon the church's devotion and reverence for Holy Writ."

Resolved, That the Maryland Clerical Union acknowledges with grateful thanks the noble deed of Dr. Clendenin, D. D., and the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, D. D., and the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., and their outspoken protest against the ordination to the priesthood of a person manifesting such a lack of faith, assuring them of their entire accord with them in this stand, which they have publicly taken for Christ and the Catholic religion.

The Secretary of the Clerical Union of Philadelphia yesterday sent the following dispatch to Dr. Clendenin:

The Clerical Union of Philadelphia unanimously expressed their hearty sympathy and thankfulness for Dr. Clendenin's protest and his refusal to use his church for Dr. Briggs's ordination.

TO MEET FORCE BY FORCE.

GENERAL MERRIAM BELIEVES THE ONLY WAY TO MAINTAIN QUIET AT WARDNER IS BY MARTIAL LAW.

Wardner, Idaho, May 6.—At a conference with a number of Wardner business men, General Merriam declared against the establishment of a new military post in the Coeur d'Alene for the purpose of keeping down the dynamiters. The formation of a strong militia force, he suggested, would be the best means of maintaining order after the present riots are effectually quelled.

"I have only abhorrence for the conditions as exist here," said General Merriam. "I should rather be under the tyranny of the Russian monarch than to live in terror of the mob such as rules Coeur d'Alene. I tried in vain to discover what motive prompted men to such crimes as have marred the history of this district. Since I cannot discover the reasons I am forced to the belief that the only way to quell these disturbances is by the aid of martial law—a one-man power, where gun shall be met with gun and dynamite with dynamite. Nevertheless, there are grave difficulties in the way of establishing a permanent military post here."

Washington, May 6.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Merriam:

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SHERIFF OF SHOSHONE COUNTY ARRESTED. Wardner, Idaho, May 6.—James D. Young, Sheriff of Shoshone County, was arrested to-day upon an order of State Auditor Sinclair, who is acting as the personal representative of Governor Steuneger. The arrest was made by United States troops, and the Sheriff is now confined in a barn, with three hundred other prisoners, charged with aiding and abetting the riot, and proceedings will be begun immediately by Attorney-General Hayes to remove him from office. In the mean time Coroner France will act as Sheriff.

After the Sheriff had been placed in custody the Attorney-General asked for the restoration of County Commissioner William Boyle, Boyle asked for time in which to consider the matter, but this was refused, and a squad of troops placed him under arrest.

CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

SOUTHERN CHORMAN ELDERS' MEETING IN CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 6 (Special).—All the Mormon elders of the Southern States were in session here to-day. The meetings will last for several days. Chattanooga has been for the last fifteen years the general Southern headquarters for the Mormons. To-morrow they will hold public meetings at the auditorium. Ways and means to spread their faith in the South are being discussed. It is proposed to send out additional elders from Chattanooga this year.

GIVES UP WORK ON KEELY MOTOR.

MR. KINRAIDE WILL RETURN MACHINES OWING TO THE ALLEGED EXPOSURES.

Boston, May 6.—T. Burton Kinraide, of Jamaica Plain, has abandoned all work on the Keely motor and will ship back to the Keely Company all the machines and manuscripts to the inventor. Since the alleged exposure of duplicity in the Keely laboratory some time ago Mr. Kinraide has done no work on the machine. The alleged exposure was considered by him a great breach of confidence on the part of the men who made the statement public, and it brought upon Mr. Kinraide so much unpleasant publicity that he made up his mind to have nothing further to do with the motor or the machinery. When asked to-day if he thought the society was organized by the Keely company, he means arrived at any such conclusion, but under the circumstances I have decided to make no further investigations.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Richmond, Va., May 6 (Special).—The Virginia Society of the Cincinnati will be well represented at the triennial meeting of the General Society, to be held in New-York next week for three days, beginning on Wednesday. One day's session will be held at Newburg, on the Hudson River, where the society was organized in 1783, and on the day of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The present officers of the General Society, elected at its last triennial meeting, in Philadelphia, are as follows: President-General, William Wayne, of Pennsylvania; vice-president-general, Winslow Warren, of Massachusetts; secretary-general, Asa Bird Gardner, of New-York; assistant treasurer-general, Nicholas Fish, of New-York; Richard Merriam, of Maryland, elected treasurer-general at the last meeting, has since died, and also the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, chaplain-general, has died since the last meeting.

The standing committee of the General Society are Asa Bird Gardner, Rhode Island; James Simons, South Carolina; Charles Upham Bell, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Marcus Holmes Hutton, New-York; Francis Marion Caldwell, Pennsylvania; General William Souder Stryker, New-Jersey, and John Cropper, Virginia.

COAL SCHOONER BEACHED.

Philadelphia, May 6.—The schooner Thomas F. Pollard, Captain Jarman, which cleared to-day for Savannah, with coal, was beached to-day in the Delaware River below Newcastle, Del., to prevent her sinking. She sprung a leak near Reed's Island, and was being towed back to this city when she began to fill rapidly and it was decided to run her ashore.

MAY HAVE BEEN LOST ON THE PAUL JONES.

New-Orleans, May 6 (Special).—News has just reached here of the finding of the body of a young woman on the shore of Chandeleur Island. The woman on the shore was discovered by a luggerman named "Crispe" Push, who buried it and marked the spot. It was on the lee of Chandeleur Island that the Paul Jones disaster occurred. It is generally believed that the body of the young woman is that of one of the victims of the yacht wreck. The parish authorities have been informed and the matter will be investigated.

KILLED A SHERIFF AND THEN HIMSELF.

Mount Victory, Ohio, May 6.—Deputy Sheriff Frank Morrison was shot dead by a "like" Sheriff to-day, whom he was trying to arrest. After the murder Bird sent a bullet through his own heart, expiring instantly.

PATERSON WINS A PARTIAL VICTORY.

Pateron, N. J., May 6.—This city has won a partial victory over the assessors of the other municipalities in Passaic County. Mayor Hinchliffe of Pateron charged that they undervalued property, and that this was the reason why Pateron had to pay more than her share toward the New Jersey State School fund. The State Board of Assessors has been looking into the Passaic County assessors' case, and as a result an order is to be issued to assessors directing them to value property at its face value. This has not been done, and Acquanonock Township is said to be the worst offender. If the assessors do not follow out the directions of the State Board, the latter will take a hand in fixing valuations next year.

THROWN FROM HER BICYCLE.

Hackensack, N. J., May 6 (Special).—Miss Edith Lydecker, of Hackensack, who has a large independent school here, lies at her home in a precarious condition from the effect of a bicycle accident. She was returning to her home from the postoffice this morning when the fork of her wheel broke just as she had crossed the railroad tracks. The young woman was thrown with great violence, striking on her face. She was unconscious for some time after being carried into the Brinkerhoff house. There was a long and deep cut on her forehead. She was also badly bruised on one shoulder.

POLISH SOCIETIES CELEBRATE.

The Polish societies of this city celebrated last night the 108th anniversary of the Constitution of 1791. The celebration was begun at a ball at No. 213 Forsyth-st., where a procession was formed. The marchers, many of them in uniform, marched to the Manhattan Lyceum, at No. 68 East Fourth-st., where speeches were made by the Rev. J. J. Lawrence, President of the Polish societies, and the Rev. J. J. Lawrence, Secretary of the Polish societies.

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THIS SEASON'S SELECTIONS, PER YARD, 68c.

Heretofore 85c. to \$1.50 (Rear of Rotunda.)

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SUMMER HOME FURNISHING,

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materials, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Cotton Damasks

and Linens for Furniture Slip Covers. Painted Art Muslins,

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 8th and 9th.

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HANGINGS, Per Yard.

IN THEIR ORIENTAL ROOM

Are showing TURKISH, PERSIAN AND EAST INDIA

Draperies and other